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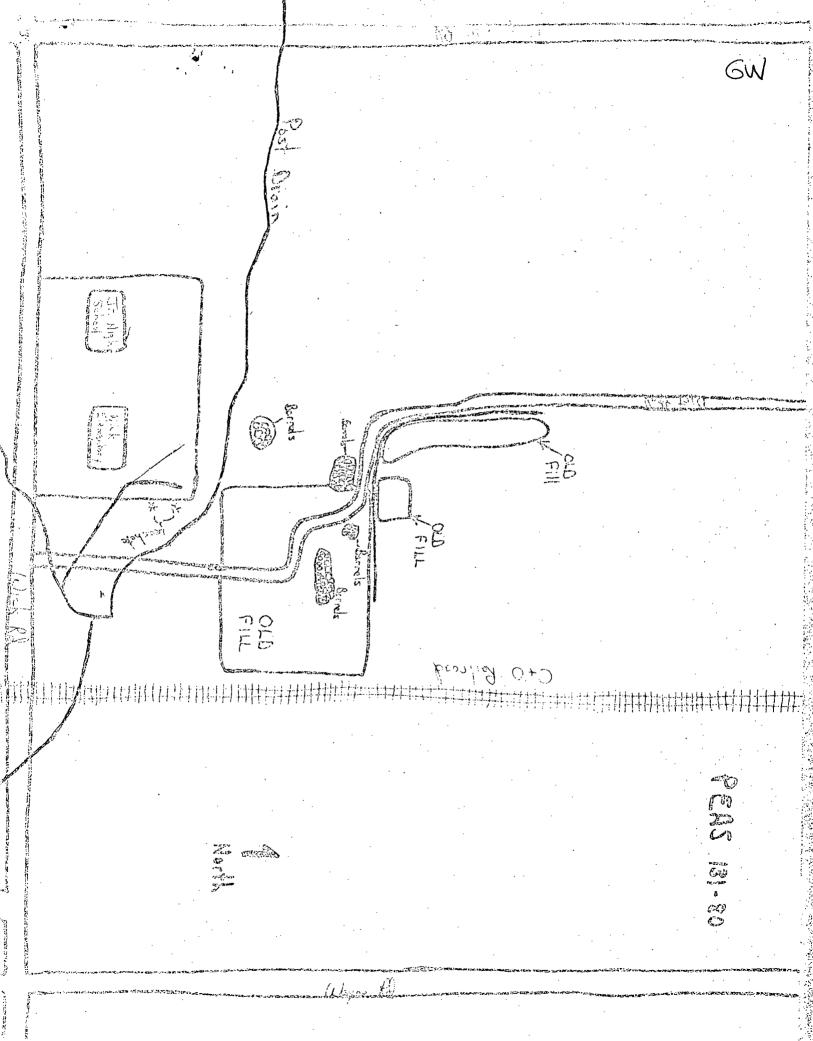
State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources

131-80 ... GW

F. C.A.S. Harrison Ma

POLLUTION INVESTIGATION REPORT DNR Employee Preparing Report - Name, Division, and Alleged Violator - Name, title, and phone number. phone number. Timothy 5 Jaski Quality Division - District One Dilnland Lakes and Streams Type of Problem C Air □ Solid Waste □ Submerged Lands M Water D Soil Erosion DiFlood Plain Other. 2. Statute or Administrative Rules involved: 245, P.A. of 1929 as amended Brief summary of the nature and extent of the problem and the effect of the problem on the environment or natural resources. See Attached Memo A. Date of Emmission, Discharge or Allegad Violation: C. Approximate Location: Tarce B. Time (if known): M Yes oM Cl Were there any witnesses? Attach names and eddresses with a brief summary of what each saw. O Yes M No If yes, identify by whom, how many, dates, and what they depict. Were any photos taken?

	The m. samples token! Willes William 180 180
	Name of Sampler Cotty Morse & Tim Jaski
	Was a chain of custody kept on the samples? Yes ANO
	What disposition was made of the samples? Currently in District One Office - Samples collected
	for inspection only-More detailed sampling needs to be done
	Attach analyses of samples
3.	Attach any of the following:
,	A. A narrative report of events including action taken by DNR personnel.
	B. Copies of field notes taken of the scene.
	C. A rough diagram indicating the point of emmission, discharge or alleged violation, relation to receiving or other waters, air quality, or other natural resources, approximate position of witness, points from which photos were taken with arrows pointing to scene photographed, and points at which samples were taken, if applicable.
3.	State agency personnel who were first notified of problem or complaint:
	PERS program
	Party Notifying: Mary Stabenow
	Date: 1/28/80 Time: Late Affernoon - Affer 4:00PM
10.	Are other State Agencies involved? DY05 DNo
	If yes, which?
11.	Does the alleged violator operate pursuant to a DNR permit, license or administrative order?
	If yes, please explain
 i2.	Did the elleged violator explain the problem in writing? □ Yes □ No 🙀 NA
12.	
	If yes, date: Copy attached? □ Yes □ No
	Party notified:
13.	Briefly summarize what evidence you believe exists to indicate the alleged violator either knew of the problem and failed to disclose such, or falsified a report:
	NN
	Submitted by (Print): Timothy S. Jasti
	T. # 0 & D.
	Signature : Monothia (), Crachi
	Date of Report : 8/180



INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Files

DATE:

FROM: Tim Jaski

March 20, 1980

Subject: PEAS #131-80

Sampling of the Leachate

and Barrels on the site

After permission had been secured from the property owner, Mr. Melvin Morgan, samples of the leachate and composite samples of the material in the barrels at their various locations on the site were collected. The samples were collected by the writer and Water Quality Specialist Bill Stone on February 13, 1980. The collected samples were turned over to District Engineer, Roy Schrameck for transport to the Lansing Laboratory. The following parameters were requested to be analyzed for:

Leachate Sample

pН

Conductivity

Chemical Oxygen Demand

Calcium

Magnesium

Sodium

Chlorides

Sulphates

Alkalinity

Bicarbonate

Total Dissolved Solids

Phenol

Cyanide

Cadmium

Total Chrome

Total Copper

Total Iron

Total Nickel

Total Lead

Total Zinc

Oil & Grease

A-1242

A-1254

A-1260

Toluene

Xylene

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

DEHP* (Diethylhexylpthalate)

Trichloroethylene

Perchlorethylene

Barrel Samples

Cyanide

Phenols

Cadmium

Total Chrome

Total Copper

Total Iron

Total Nickel

Total Lead

Total Zinc

GW

Photographs of the barrels at their various locations on the site were also taken. The film is in the process of being developed. On March 14, 1980, the results of the analysis of the leachate sample were received at the office. A copy of the results and this memo are being forwarded to Environmental Enforcement Division in Lansing.

TSJ/jmg

ce: John Bohunsky
Bill Busby , EED
Larry Epskamp

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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

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TO: Roy Schrameck

FROM: Tim Jaski Subject: PEAS #131-80

February 1, 1980 DATE:

At approximately 5:00 p.m. on January 28, 1980, Water Quality Specialist Bill Stone received a PEAS Complaint (#131-80). The complainant, Mary Stabenow, a custodian at Wick Elementary School-36900 Wick Road in Romulus had reported oily water leaching out of some mounds of dirt onto the school property from an adjacent piece of property. On the following day, Water Quality Specialist Cathy Morse, who resides in Romulus arranged to meet with Ms. Stabenow when she came to work at the school (3:30 p.m.). This initial investigation revealed that water was emanating out of a mounded area and flowing downslope into a shallow drainage ditch in the northeast corner of the school property. Some of this water had frozen and the ice had a pale yellow color to it.

The water was also found to have a petroleum or solvent like odor. A puddle of the water that had formed where it bubbled out of ground had an iron bacteria film on the surface but no oil film. There were two places where the water was outcropping about 50 feet apart. Ms. Stabenow related to WQS Morse, that she thought that the adjoining piece of property to the school had formerly been used as a landfill. She also added that the property now was owned by a Mr. Melvin Morgan. This information was related to the writer by NQS Morse later that evening.

The next morning, January 30, 1980, the writer visited the site to further investigate the situation because, WQS Morse had other appointments for that day. The water discharges were observed and they had a total flow rate of about 3 gallons per minute. The writer then started exploring the surrounding area to see if there were any more places where ground water was leaching out of the soil and to determine if the area had indeed been previously used as a landfill. The topography of the area was like that of a capped landfill, in that the area was flat, square shaped and at a higher elevation (10-12 feet) than the surrounding land. Some areas were still bare of vegatation and debris such as bricks, broken concrete, wire, metal straps and pieces of lumber protruded from the soil. A dirt road cut right through the area. Also several areas of gravelly dirt mounds in straight lines were observed.

The writer also observed evidence of post landfill dumping of material such as, old tires, shredded vinyl plastic, lumber, broken concrete, appliances, etc. The most serious item observed was approximately 200-300 barrels deposited on the ground in four separate locations in the north part of the old landfill. Most of the barrels were without covers and contained solid granular type material. In the majority of the barrels, the material was white in color, others had reddish-brown colored material and several had yellow and white crystals. Most of the barrels did not have any markings

left on them due to exterior corrosion. A number of them did have markings indicating "Economics Laboratory", "Saint Paul, Minnesota". The majority of the barrels had two holes drilled near the rim and four strands of wire attached to the holes, most probably to lift the barrels and their contents.

Upon returning to the office, the writer contacted the Romulus City Hall and talked with Ordinance Officer Gordon Silvey. A quick check of the records indicated that the site in question had been a landfill. This was confirmed by checking "Assessment of Groundwater Contamination in Michigan", Part II, Volume 1, the Landfills appendix. The landfill was developed and operated by the City of Romulus.

It is the writer's recommendation that a full set of water samples be collected from the leachate discharge. The parameters to be analyzed for include metals, COD, PCB, oil and grease, aromatic hydrocarbons, minerals, and nutrients. Since this is now private property, this incident should be referred to Environmental Enforcement Division for help in securing legal access to the property in order to reinspect the barrels and collect samples of their contents. Once the material in the drums is identified, proper disposal arrangements can then be made with the property owner.

TJ/jmg

cc: John Bohunsky
Bill Murphy-Fryironmental

Bill Murphy-Environmental Enforcement